FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE ON SATURDAY. orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 8-4 p. m. A quiet, steady, carnest day's work has been done to day toward organizing the House-not entirely successful; but such as to give promise of a result on Monday. For the first time, Mr. Banks's friends took hold determinedly-Mr. Campbell having honorably withdrawn from the canvass-and the vote for Banks on the several ballots taken today stood as follows:

28th. 29th. 50th. 51st. 32d. 33d. 86 97 98 99 100 100

And then the House was adjourned (twenty minutes past 3) by a general rally of all opposed to Banks and the giving way of a few of his friends; the vote (by tellers) standing 105 for adjournment to 95 against it. Notice was given by public outery that an Anti-Nebraska caucus would be held in the Hall this evening, at which it is hoped a stake will be planted; and then, if a choice shall be longe prevented, the public will know precisely why it is, and who is to blame for it. But I strongly hope that Monday will witness an election

The Members elected by Anti-Nebraska con stituencies and as Anti-Nebraska men, who to-day resisted all entreaties to end this useless, irritating waste of the public time by choosing a Speaker, were Mesers. Valk, Whitaey, John Wheeler, Bayard Clark, Andrew Oliver, John Williams and Haven from our State, five or six from Penusylva. nia, Bail and Scott Harrison of Ohio. (O. F. Moore finally falling away to them.) two from New-Jersey, Dunn and Scott of Indians. I believe these are all. A natural partiality for their esteemed fellow-citizen, Henry M. Fuller, doubtless governed the votes of some of the Pennsylvanians; while those "National" Know-Nothings from our State, who voted for Humphrey Marshall at the start, could hardly be expected to come clear over to an Anti-Nebraska candidate just yet. Their constituents, who remember the flaming Free-Soil professions of Mr. Bayard Clark and some of the rest, will naturally be surprised at their attitude but they will settle that among them. How Mesers. Wheeler, Oliver and Williams reconcile their course to day with their professions and former acts, I cannot imagine. They were all elected as Anti-Nebraska Democrats, and here is an Anti-Nebraska Democrat-one who, with them, had burst the shackles of party because of their repugnance to Douglas's Nebraska bill-nominated and voted for by Whige as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker. I did think that Mr. Banks would receive his earliest and beartiest support from these gentlemen, whose position so closely paralleled his. H. G.

KANSAS IN WASHINGTON. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1855. The National Hotel is the political exchange of the Federal City, and there are several hours of meeting in the course of the day; but I think I may designate 6 P. M. as high 'Change hour at present. The House has (for the day) stopped trying to elect a Speaker and adjourned about 3; since then, dinner has been discussed and moistened; and now the many boarders at this great hotel have been joined by as many more who lodge elsewhere. and an assemblage, of en amounting to bundreds, fills all the balls and public rooms on the ground floor, perpetually forming clusters of from three to half a dozen persons facing inward for a moment's carnest converse on the events of the day and the chances of the morrow; then dissolving to form new clusters, with endless formentations, as individuals drop off to their rooms, their meetings or their evening calls, and others drop in to fill their places. Senators, Representatives, candidates (their name is legion) for under-clerkships, and all manner of waiting and 'tending upon the House, are here mixed up with borers. editors, telegraphers, letter-writers, and gentle-

eral rule, however, is, that all you meet here-Members of Congress and placemen excepted - are after semething, from the candidate for the Clerkship to the letter-writer in hot pursuit of an item In the midst of this moving, shifting, jostling crowd, two figures naturally attract a large share of notice among the number who might well reward a moment's attention. That tall, youngish-looking, well-dressed, strong-

men who happen to be passing through Washing-

ton, or have come here on purpose to see how

laws are made and nations governed. The gen-

ly-made, rather prepossessing man of some five and thirty years, is JOHN W. WHITFIELD, chosen Delegate for Kansas by the Missourians who went over into that Territory for the purpose, on the day of election appointed by the Legislature they chose in the same way last Spring. And that firmly-knit, plainly-dressed, middle-sized, farmerlcoking, grave-mannered person of fifty, with low crowned hat, and hair and mustache beginning to wear the silver tinge of life's Autumn, is ANDREW H. REEDER, the Delegate chosen at an election appointed by themselves by the Free State settlers of Karsas, comprising more than two thirds of the netual residents of that Territory. Around these two personages how much of the interest of the Session necessarily concentrates! How vitally must the struggle of '56 and the future character and destiny of our country be influenced by their

conflicting fortunes! - Mr. Wilson Shannon's nomination as Gover nor of Kansas is now before the Senate-an attempt to rush it through at the outset having been

arrested. Before it shall be conclusively acted on. I trust the truth with regard to the pretended rebellion in Kansas, on which Shannon has called in the Missouri borderers and made a requisition on the President for United States troops to de vastate Lawrence and " crush out" the Free State party, will be better known here than it now is.

But how is it to be made known? Neither of the Washington Dailies has a correspondent in Kansas; neither of them has thus far published anything whereby the Free-State side of the question could be understood or even guessed at. The Pre-Slavery lies that the Free-State men had jumped Coleman's claim-that three Free-State men attacked Coleman with deadly weapons, and that he shot one of them in self-defense—that the

Free-State party bad thereupon raised a rebellion burnt sixteen houses on Hickory Point, fortified Lawrence and mounted five pieces of causes -and that one of their military officers was arrested in some other town, with written orders to burn it and murder all the inhabitants-these and other monstrous, incredible hies have had free course here, with nothing from the other side to confate them. I trust The Intelligencer will publish some refutation of all this to-morrow; I fear The Union will not either then nor at any other time. and of all the papers from other cities sold here a large majority are as basely and unscrupulously Pro-Slavery as The Satanic itself. The daily packages of TRIBUNES that come here are uniformly sold out in twenty minutes after they are opened; while papers of opposite character are hawked about al the next day. It may not always be so.

I feel very sure that the cause of Freedom in Kansas has gained ground here ince the Session opened, and that the struggle for Speaker has belped to diffuse and confirm correct impressions with regard to it. I have greater con ideace tohad at any former time But the issue is still ful-exceedingly doubtful-and I entreat all who desire that the Right shall prevail to make their wistes manifest to their respective Repreentives in Corgress.

THE SPEAKERSHIP - NICARAGUA --KANSAS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1855.

It was practicable to have effected the election of a Speaker on Saturday, if personal aspirations and outside pressure had not squandered votes enough to assure a clear majority. Let us look at the record. On the last ballot 112 votes were necessary for a choice. Mr. Banks received 100 votes, and the following gentlemen scattered their support among different candidates without any advantage : Messrs. Wheeler, Oliver, Clark Whitney, Valk, and Haven, of New-York : Messrs. Tyson Millward, Edie, Pearce, Faller, and Broom, of Penna : Messra. Bisnop and Clawson of N. J. : Mr. Dunn of Ind , and Mr. Harrison of Ohiosixteen in all, or four more than was necessary to a choice- excluding Mr. Williams of New-York, who voted for Mr. Orr of S. C. Now, it is quite probable that on every question of importance which will be presented during this session each and all of these dissenting votes will go upon the record in company with Mr. Banks; and it is well known that most of them, like him, are or have been identified with the "American" movement. Upon the Nebraska issue they think and will vote slike, if any value may be attached to their professions; consequently, there is hardly a difference of degree or fact between them upon any principle likely to be involved in the legislation of this Congress. It does not become me to assert what o her and peculiar reasons have operated to produce the existing disagreement in these cases. and I hesitate to assign those which are currumored in the hope that an ultimate and becoming concession will be made. The public should understand, however, that among the professed and voting supporters of Mr. Banks there are a few men, who, under the guise of friendship, have treacherously endeacored to compass his defeat-men who are connected with mercensry schemes; who have been hereto-fore the hired advocates of mammoth appropriations; and who fear his election now, as the death

anell of their notorious speculations.

Upon the sixteen members who have been named the organization of the House and the transaction of public busiress depend. They have the power if they have the inclination, to accomplish it, an upon their shoulders, in the face of the whole country, must the responsibility rest. Should they still refuse to concede their aid to morrow, there is every probability that a movement will be made on Wednerday to adopt the Democratic precedent by which Mr. Cobb was elected in 1849, turough the plurality principle. With a large majority in the House, competent to organize at any moment,

the House, competent to organize at any moment, there is no sort o spology or justification for the delay which has taken place.

In connection with this subject, the fact is worthy of notice that from the organization of the first Congress, in 1790, to the present time covering in all thirty-three Congresses the Free States, with all their numerical superiority, have only been represented in the Speaker's chair during twenty two years, while the South has held it for forcyyears, while the South has held it for forey.

four years, or about two thirds of the whole period. The anti-Nebraska cancus which met last night adjourned without making a nomination, or taking any positive action. It was more harmonious and epiritee than any previous conference, and all the moleations promised assurance of a firm and united purpose to stand by the work to-morro \*, and until the consummation. Mr. Fuller's friends in the South have urged him to remain in the field, and these appeals, with persuasion from other quarlikely to overrule his better judgment.

Gen. Walker's temporary successes in Nicaragua have awakezed the fillibustering spirit again in various parts of the Union, and authentic information has been received here of the intended equip-ment of an expedition designed to take part in this predatory enterprise. Considerable inducements are offered to procure enlistment, and the promised pay of ordinary soldier is to be \$100 a me iew of the cangers likely to arise in our foreign affairs, from con-plications like these, as well as from the earnest protestations made by the neighboring States of central America, which are me naced with invasion, the President has very properly decided to issue a Preclamation warning gainst the consequences of connection with this

unlawful scheme.
That distinguished plenipotentiary. Cel. Wheeler, who signalized the onset of his diplomatic career by a demonstration against the laws of Pennsylvania, acted without the color of authority in recog nizing the Pretorian Government of Gen. Walker As yet the Administration here has not indorsed that proceeding, and perhaps some time may elapse before it will be approved, if at all.

No efficial communication from Gov. Shanuon, since the published telegraphic dispatch, has been received here, and, consequently, all the rumors al-leging that the troops at Fort Leavenworth had been ordered to the scene of action are without authority. To adopt an extreme course, such as has been which Federal intervention could not arrest without terrible consequences. Gov. Shannon has given the Administration even more trouble than his predecessors, and instead of acting the part of a mediator, has performed that of reckless and rioiculous partisan. They are sick of him.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

Case No. 148—Samuel Howell et al., plaintiffs in error vs. George Draper et al. Error to District Court for District of Texas. On metion of Haghes for defendant the writ of error was docketed and dis-

misrec with costs. Case No. 749-Deborsab Haud et al. vs. Samual H. Turner—lessee Error to Circuit Court for District of New-Jessey. On motion of Mr. Pennington for de-lendant the writ of error was docketed and dismissed

with costs.

Care No. 8—Wm. C. Atwater, administrator of Nehemiah Carrington, vs. S. B. Pratt, claimant of Brig Ann C. Pratt. The argument in this case was continued by Mr. Fessenden for appelles, and concluded by Rowe for appellant.

Cases Nor. 10 and 11—Thos. C. Wilson et al., use

of Ocean Mutual Insurance Company, appellants, vs. the steamer Paimetto, and H. A. Barting et al., use of same Company, vs. steamer Palmetto. The argument of these cases was commenced by Mayor, for ap-

THE WEATHER IN BOSTON.

Boston, Money, Dec. 10, 1855.

The sterm and gate of yesterday were very severe here, but as yet we hear of no revious damage to the adipping on the coast.

Several extensive woodsheds and other buildings at the Danville Junation of the Grand frunk Railroad were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Less about \$6,000-equally divided between the Grand Trunk and the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Companies. DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. Editorial Correspondence of The N. F. Trivane WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

Banks's vote began at 100 this morning, and went steadily up to 107, where it stood two bal' lots. The House was then adjourned by our opponents on a close vote by tellers. The Members elected as Anti-Nebraska men who stood out against Backs are John Wheeler and Bayard Clark of New-York; Fuller, Millard and Edie of Pennavlvania; Scott, Harrison, Ball and Moore of Ohio; Dunn and Scott of Indiana; beside Fuller of Maine, Williams of New-York, Hickman and Barclay of Pennsylvania, and Wells of Wisconsin. Anti-Nebraska Democrats. We need seven out of these and no effort has been or will be spared to gain them Possibly some of those who came to us to-day will bolt back to-morrow. But at least one hundred will stand fire, while several now standing out have each promised to vote for Banks when such vote will elect. Of course there are men voting for Banks who would prefer another candidate: but I trust the great body of the the Anti-Nebraska men will stand by their candi. date to the last.

From Another Correspondent. The Senate cancus of Democrats te-day, on the subject of the Committees, postponed their report till to morrow.

The office of Printer was considered. The can didates are: Butler of The N. Y Journal of Commerce, Nich dson of The Union, and Tucker of The Sentinel. Mesers. Mason, Butler and Bayard gave notice that they would not be bound by any caucus decision. Five other Democrats, it is nuderstood, will pursue the same course. The matter is post to the Associated Press.

By no process of figuring can politicians raise Banke's vote over 107. Strenuous exertions will therefore be made either to win over more help or in duce certain Members to absent themselves in order bet Barks's present strength may secure his triumph. Members in opposition, other than Richardson's friends, appear fixed in their present firmness against bim, and considerable doubt is entertained respecting Banks's ultimate success

## XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Dec. 19, 1855.
On notion of Mr. WELLER, the Select Committee in the Pacific Estimond was ordered to be continued;
y vacancies to be filled by the Chair.

a v vacancies to be filled by the Unair.

fir. ADAMS's resolution, provicing for the election
of officers to the Senate to day, was indefinitely post-

Mr. BAYARD gave notice of his intention to intro-duce a bill providing for the Public Printing, Engrav-ing and Binding. Arjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 

others, I each 111 necessary to a choice.

M. THORINGTON offered a resolution on his own responsibility that the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker viva voce, and after the rell has been called three times no member has received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, onto the caudicate then receiving the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared elected Speaker.

This fell like a bomb-shell occasioning much exote-

Several members in the same breath moved to lay the resolution on the table, ore declaring that was th The LERK called the House to order. Gentle-men were standing all over the ball.

mr h were standing all over the hall.

Mr GiDDINGS, amid much confusion, earnestly appealed to his friend from lown to withdraw the recourion, believing the feeling of the House was be coming more favorable to Mr. Banks.

The question was raised as to whether Mr. Thoring-on could with frage the resolution. Mr. JOSES (Ichn.) appealed to his friends to waive

their o'j ctions at a permit the gentleman of Iowa to withcraw the resolution, he wishing to do so. Cries of 'No objection," "Agreed," &c. The roll was then called and the House again proseeded to vote for S, eaker:

TRIRTY PIFTH BALLOT. THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Necessary to a choice, 113. | THIRTY-EIGHTH BALLOT. | Banks ... 107 | Fuller ... 28 | Richardson ... 75 | Zubicoffer ... 3

THIRTY NINTH BALLOT. 

MUNICIPAL FLECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

Our municipal election to day recented in the tri
umph of the Citizens ticket for Mayor, with a large
majority of the Aldermen and Common Council. The
vote for Mayor stands Alexander H. Rice (Citizens'
candidate) 7,386; Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, (K. N.) 5,456.
This evening the triumph of the Citizens' ticket is
signalized by a procession, music, banners, &c.

LOWELL Monday, 1985.

This evening the triumph of the Crizens' dexet is signalized by a procession music, banners, &c.

LOWELL, Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

Dr. Elisha Huntington, the Crizens' candidate for Mayor, is elected by 800 plurality. The entire Crizens' ticket for Aldermes, Councilmen and School Commissioners is elected.

WORCESTER, Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

The Crizens' ticket for Mayor and Aldermen is

elected by 170 plurality. The Hon. Isaac Davis is the Mayor chect.

NEWBURYPORT, Monday, Dec. 10, 1815.

The Anti-Know Nothings have elected Custing for Marer by about 85 plurality, together with four of the six Aldern en and two-thires of the Common Council. About 1,600 votes were poiled.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. New-Onleans, December 9, 1855.

The steamship Promethens has arrived at this port, with Carifornia dates to the 20th ult The steamship Northern Light left Punts Arenas for New-York on the -- inst., with about \$350,000

in spec'e. The Promethens delivered the California news at New-Orleans in less than seventeen days from Sau Francisco.

DISAS ER-THE WEATHER.

Buffalo, Monéay, Dec. 10, 1855.

The propeller Toledo, from Toledo, bound to this city, is ashore at Cleveland. Her cargo, consisting of cern, is badly damaged, but the vessel is only slightly It has been very cold and windy here a'l day, and snow has just commerced falling.

THE STRUGGLE OF SLAVERY AND FREEDOM.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

Silver Spring, Md. Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

To Mesers, Daniel R Goodlor and Lewis Chapmane, Corresponding Committee of the Republican Association of Wastington City, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: Having relinquished political employment, and, to avoid encountering again its auxieties, addicted myself to country life, I am constrained to decline your invitation to join the Republican Associarion of Washington City, although tempted by the bonor of becoming its presiding officer. Yet I feel it my duty to say, that in the main I concur in the aims of the Association. To exclude Slavery from the Territories of the United States, and to rebuke the violation of the Compromises which were made to stand as covenants between the Slave and Free States to effect that exclusion, are, in my opinion, the most important movements which have engaged the pubic mind since the Revolution.

The extension of Slavery over the new Territories would prove fatal to their prosperity; but the greatest calamity to be apprehended from it is the destruction of the Confederacy, on which the welfare of the whole country reposes. Every conquest of this element of discord, which has so of en threatened the dissolution of the Union, increases the danger. Every surrender of the Free States invi es invasion.

The cause which your organiza ion is intended to promote may well draw to its susport men of all parties. Differences on questions of policy, on constitutional construction, of modes of administration, may well be merged to unite men who believe that nothing but concert of action on the part of those who would extest the spread of Slavery, can resist the power of the combination now embodied to make it embrace the continent from ocean to ocean.

The repealing clause of the Kansas bill is predicated on the nullity of the clause in the Constitution which gives Congress the power "to make regulations respecting the Territories" of the United States. Yet nothing is clearer in the history of our Government than that this pitness, giving power to Congress "to

than that this purase, giving power to Congress "to make regulations respecting the Territories," was meant to give it the power to exclude Slavery from

Mr. J. flersen's resolutions of 1784, declaring "that
"there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servi"tude in any of the States' laid off in the Western
Territory, was subsequently renewed in the Congress
of 1785, which added, "that this regulation shall be
"an article of compact," and it was so voted manimoutly by the delegations of eight States out of twelve. mously by the delegations of eight States out of twelve. It was passed by the unanimous votes of all the States by the Congress of 17s7, which sat cotemporaneously with the Convention forming the Constitution, and that Constitution gave Congress the power "to make regulations respecting the Territories," and moreover affirmed the validity of "the engagements "entered into before the adoption of the Constitution," by the confederation—one of which engagements was that made by the regulation excluding Slavery from the Territories. Thus the Congress of the confederation. by the confederation—one of which engagements was
that made by the regulation excluding Slavery from
the Territories. Thus the Congress of the confederation and the Constitution united in giving a double
sanction to the exclusion.

The first exerted the power of enacting Mr. Jeffer

The first exerted the power of enacting art setters on's increase the first service of Slavery in the Territories then held by the United States, to which it has previously given an impressive sacrtion by adding. This regulation "shall be an article of compact," Ac.; and the Convention guaranteed this "engagement," en'ered into under the Confederation, by acclaring it "valid," and employed the same terms if regulation of the Territories, "out respent the power rece exerted to future and employed the same term; 4 \* regulation of the Territories, to transmit the power rene exerted to future
Congresses. In the face of this history and the latter
of the Constitution granting the power to make what
ever regulations it deemed fit respecting the Territories
of the United States, the authors of the Kansas and
Nebreska bill deny the constitutionality of all the
regulations which exclude Slavery from the Territories,
and set at name it all the precedents that confirm them,
which have followed in mointerranced succession, from which have followed in nointerrapted succession, from

That other c'ause in the Constitution, empowering Congress to pass laws to prevent the 'migration or importation' of slaves after 1808, shows the fixed purimportation of saves after test, shows a book purpose of the four ers of our Union to limit the increase of this evil. The correquence was an inhibition, which prevents a South Carelina planter, who has slaves in Cuba, from bringing them to his bome plantation; and to remove this obstruction to the increase of Slavery within the Union, and open Africa to supply the demand made by the new act, the Northern nullifiers are already called on by their Southern alies to lend their sid; and certainly those who embrace Mr. Calbonn's doctrine, as stated by Mr. Douglas, that "every citizen has an inalienable right to move into "any of the Territories with his property, of whatever of the forme ora of one Union to limit the increase "every citizen has an inalienable right to move into 
"any of the Territories with his property, of whatever 
"kind or description," the Constitution and compromises botwitheranding, can hardly refuse it. It was 
on the annexation of the Mexican territories that Mr. 
Calhoun asserted this principle, to unsettle the fixed 
policy of the nation, beginning with the era of the 
Declaration of Independence; and he applied; a like 
to the compron ises of 1820 and 1830. Mr. Douglas 
thus sums up the position taken and the result:

"Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican 
law in New-Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point 
whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country 
by whild enactment. The decision of this question 
involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass 
laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institu-

by whid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with ne rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void, while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the Unived States secures to every citizen an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these contraverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. From this it spicars that the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 involved the question of the validity of the law of Mexico excluding Slavery from the newly-caded Mexican territory, and the law of our own Congress scaluding it from that north of the line of 369 39'. Mr. Douglas's Committee report recommended that as "Congress deemed it wise and prucent to refain

excluding it from that north of the line of 36° 30°. Mr. Douglas's Committee report recommended that as "Congress deemed it wise and prucent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy, then, either by sfirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act deciaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable oc asion, either by sfirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri Act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

pute."

These passages are quoted to show that the issues made by Mr. Calhoun, as to the constitutionality of the two Compromises of 1820 and 1850, were expressly left open for judicial decision by the Committee, who never heless swept away, by a clause subsequently added to their bill, not only the Missouri Compromise of 1820, but also the Compromise of 1850, which left untouched the Maxican laws probibiting Slavery in the ceded Territories, and which Webster, Clay, Benton and all the leaving lights of the Sena'e (with the exception of Mr. Calhoun) pronounced valid and an effectual restriction.

This reasal was the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's nulli-

exception of Mr. Calhoun) pronounced value and and effectual restriction.

This repeal was the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's nullifying dostrine in extenso. The power of Congress to make laws excluding Slavery forever from its Territories as such, was denied, and all the Territories were opened to Slavery on the ground of the "inalienable" right" of every citizen "to move into any of the "Territories with his property, of whatever kind or description;" and the law of squatter sovereignty was superadded, and substituted for the sovereignty of the United States over the public domain. Thus fell, at the cictation of Mr. Atchison, supported by the coali-

tion effected between the Whigs and Democrate of the South under the pressure at d through the intrigues of the nullifiers, Mr. Jeffe son's noble principle, endoared to the country both for its moral grandeur and politi-cal wisdom. It is the first thought uttered in the Deccli wiscom. It is the first thought utaged in the bed-laration of Incependence; and to the desunciation of the King of Great Britain for the crime of bringing Slavery to our chures, it a ds, as the deepest argrava-tion, that "he has prostituted his negative for sup-'pressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to "restrain this execuable commerce."

The first legislative attempt to restrain the progress of the mischief which the King of Great Britain

of the mischief which the King of Great Britain visited upon this country, was Mr. Jefferson's resolu-tion excluding Slavery from the territory of the United States in 1784—the next was that introduced by Kufas King in 1785—the third that of Nathan Date in 1787—

King in 17e5—the third that of Nathan Dane in 17e7—all receiving the vote of two-thirds of the States of the Confederace, and the last the unanimous vote.

The fourth movement was that of the Convention, in the Constitution itself, previding against the importation of slaves after 1808, declaring the binding validity of the engagements entered by the Congress of the Confederacy on the government of the United States, to exclude it from the Territory, and securing to the new Government the power of making similar provision for future acquisitions of territory. The fifth regulation to restrain the progress of Slavery was that of the Compromise of 1820—the sixth, that of 1850.

It is remarkable that although these great measures had their origin with the Democratic leaders, Federal and Whig leaders of greatest renown united in their support. The constitutional provisions on the subject had the unanimous suffrage of all the illustrious men in the Convention who framed the Constitution of the Goited States; and from the silence on the subject in the Nate Conventions called to ratify the Constitution. the State Conventions called to ratify the Constitution the State Conventions called to ratify the Constitution, it may be well presumed that these also were unanimous in their approval of what had been done under the corfederacy and in the new Constitution to restrain the introduction and limit the extension of Slavery. And may not men of all parties now unit to restore what the patriots of all parties, during the first reventy years of our Government, contributed to establish.

The work of restoration is simple and easy, if the men who abbor the late innovation on the long-seitled policy of the nation can be induced to resinquest petry differences on transitory topics, and give their usited voice, in the rext Presidential election, for so as on an whose especi y, fidelity, and courage can be relied up to oppose the issue which the present Administrati has nade o collectif. The control has grown out of Presidential septiations. The colling of the people at the polls in obscissing a chief magistrate, will so discontrol will easily comply when the natio's demand is backed by Presidential power and patronage, and tops of the future, which am nate the leading members of the holy.

ropes of the fu ure, which am nate the leading members of the body.

The Administration has staked itself on the support of the party of privilege—of class interest—which makes it a unit. It couldes in the success which has crowned the Oligarchy everywhere in the Did World, and secured its triumphs on the maxim, "Divide and conquer". The Whigs and Democrats of the Souta are a combination to carry into the next Presidency some can inare absolute in maintaining the repealing clause of the Kansas bill, which unlines the principles of the Ordinance, the provisions of the Constitution made to give them effect, and all the Compromises which have been made in pursuance of them, with the sanction of all sections of the Union.

If the majority favorable to the policy built up with our Government win unite, accept the issue teadered by the Administration, and make the repeal of the repealing clause of the Kansas act paramount in the impending centest for the Presidency, all will be restored that has been lost to free institutions, by opening the Territories North and Sou h, to Slavery. The Compromises of 1820 and 1850 being restored, there

Compromises of 1820 and 1850 being restored will not be an inch of the tentiory of the States, once exempt from Slavery, on which legally intrude; and Mr Atchison's attempt armed force to carry out the multification plotted in the esucus which gave birth to the Kansas bill, will, like the attempt of his prototype, Mr. Cathoun, to give effect to South Carolina multifleation, be paralyzed by the frown of an incignant nation, made potent by an

honest and firm Executive.

And there will end the career of those gentlemen And there will end the career of those gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the exclusive tutelage of the Democracy of the country, as enred that of Mr. Calboun and his proselvies, who took the poculiar charge of the "State Rights" party. They sank, under the universal conviction that their zeal for State rights was an ardent parsion to reach political power, at the hazard of extinguishing in the blood of the people the wise and free institutions it had cost so much to establish.

Our inversaling Democrats, who but under foot the

noch to establish.

Our incovaning Democrats, who put under foot the representative principle; who violate the known will of their constitutions in who scorn their instructions to reduce the wrong they have committed; who reply to the suffrages that condumn their conduct, that they are not democratic suffrages; who, in the pionitude of their infallibility, read out of the Democratic party Maire, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohte, Indiana, Michigaa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, because they will not aquant to the will of the se, their representatives, who have set up a

Pennsylvania, Onto, Indiana, Miongaa, Ilmois, Wisconsin and Lows, because they will not submit to the will of the so, their representatives, who have set up a test which must ever exclude Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island from its ranks; who have bartered away rights secured to them all by compants—will seen learn that Democracy cos not residual the organization of intiguers, but in the mass of the people.

It is the giery of our great Republic that its Democracy springs up from the soil and idouri hes in the fieah air of our wide spread country; and that its rich havest, imparting health, strength, and spirit to our whole system, is gathered sunsaily at the poils. The Democracy which is bred in cancuses and cabinets is a sort of hot-bed species—uited to the faste of epicurear politicians, whose appeties are their principles. Incumbents and expectants of offices and dignities claim a sort of patent right in the machine of Government to create a democracy adapted to their purposes. Their innovations in the machinery are contrivances. Their innovations in the mac linery are contrivances to renew their privileges for new terms, and the peo-ple are the subjects wro are to be used up in it—to pay tribute for this privilege, and take pride in the

shill of the operators.

The telegraph wires and the Cincinnati Convention are to bring all the masterly combinations of the Administration in contact with the masses at the appointed time. But will the wires work? Undoubtedly the people, far and wice, will have their instructions will probably be from the operators; but the response will probably be a thunderbolt to those who have violated their rights, spurned their remonstrances, and, as a consequence, have arrayed brothers from the different sections of the Union to shed each other's blood, in civil war, on the plairs of Kansas. \* F. P. BLAIR.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. MILLER.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Miller, the veteran of the Marine Corps, died at Philadelphia, on Sunday. He was in the eighty-first year of his age though he ocked until lately many years younger. He was a man of spiendid bravery, and saved, as far as a hero ard a handful of men could, the wounded honor of the American arms at Bladensburg. He stoutly refused to retire f.om the field, and was shot down. the circumstances as we have them from his lips Stragglers of the enemy approached, and a British k ldier near him fired, and then jumped up and crewed. Our officer was thus badly wounded in the arm, and lay helpless on the ground for some time. Another coldier coming up after the defeat of the Americans, began to riffe his pockers, and perceiving a ring on the finger of the hand of the wounded arm, tried to pull it off. This gave the sufferer great agony, and he begged the soldier not to tear it off, as it was of trifling value. "I will, by G-d!" was the reply, "and if it went come off, I'll cut your finger off." Tugging away at the ring, reopened the wound of the arm, and the blood flowing afresh over the hand, lubricated the finger, so the ring slipped off, and the wounded man was left weltering in blood. After a time the main body of the British army came up, and the com-mander, seeing an American officer wounded on the ground, was particularin ordering every atten tion to be shown to him. Major Miller thereupon recited the treatment he had received from the British soldier, whereupon the British General said: "Tell n.e his name: he shall be instantly shot! The orders are peremptory in any such case of outrage offered to a wounded soldier." But Maj Miller, though able to identify the man, would not do so-a rare example o' generosity.

Being under the care of the surgeon of the British army, it was pronounced necessary that the wounded erm should be cut off, but the sufferer said he would not consent to lose it. An exchange of prisoners soon took place, and the surgeon of the American arms gave the same opini n, that the arm must come off. es mortification was inevitable in the then hot weather. But the wounded officer refused, though his sufferings were so great that he took one hundred and twenty drops of laudanum a day. Contrary to expec-tation be recovered, though the articulation of the hand was destroyed, and he lived to a good old age. After these incidents of the war of 1812, be passed through the Creek and Florida wars with distin and finally, the victim of disease, was transferred to

the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Whom the Mexican war broke out, the Government declined to accept his assistance on the ground of his advanced age and great service. He had two sisters married to officers of the invading British army, showit g that war sometimes has gratte results. He leaves ore daughter of distinguished beauty married to so only son of the late Richard Peters.

## KANSAS.

GEN. POMEROY ESCAPED.

The Kickapoo City Pioneer (Pro Slavery) of the esth uit, publishes the following appeal to the border uffiare:

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!-THE ENEMY IS IN THE FIELD !- UP CITIZENS !-UP PRO SLAVERY MEN! -UP SOUTHERNERS -UP LAW AND ORDER

We stop the press to announce the fact that about 1,000 Aboli ion fanatics have taken the field in Douglas County, denouncing law and order, burning bouses, and declaring themselves independent of all things appertaining to obedience to the constituted authorities.

"Gov. Sharnon has ordered out the militia to oppose them, and he calls upon all good citizens to raily to the

rescue.

"The Kickapeo Rangers and all other law-abiding citizers are requested to meet in this city on next Saturdey, to march to Lecompton as per order of the Governor, so once more—to arms! to arms." Ruse your voices, and let your shouts be heard on severy hill-top, and in every valley, in the name of the law, and let one and all, old and young, shoulder their titles and be at Lecompton on the third day of December, to march to meet the enemy of our country."

We find the following dispatch in the St. Louis We find the following dispatch in the St. Louis

"Wrston, Dec. 6, 1855.

"By an express which stayed at Lawrence night before last, we have the following account of matters from the seat of war. They number at Lawrence about 800 mer, a med chiefly with Sharp's ridea. They say they can raise 300 more men if necessary. They are wifting that Jones should come peaceably and search for the prisoners. They assert that they will not commune fight, but will set on the relaxation to the last. Meaning women are armed they will not commence fight, but will not on the cretraine of the last. Men and women are armed with Sharp's rides. Gon Pomeroy is now at Lawrerce, having escaped from his captors. It is said that on the Pre-Slavery side they number at Franklin about 300 mer, and at Lacompton and Douglas about 300, and are very anxious to obtain more. Jetes was to so yesteroay and execute his writs on the prisoners in the hands of the Free-State party; and if they refused to deliver them up he would await further orders from Gov. Shannon. It is thought there will be a fight before the matter can be settled. The United States troops at Fort Lawrensettled. The United States troops at Fort Leaves worth have not yet been ordered out."

A SAMPLE OF THE DEMEANOR OF THE " LAW AND

ORDER" PARTY.
Corresp coence of The Albany Evening Journal.
Lawrence, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.
At the supper-table of the Hotel to-night there were
several Delegates present on their return from the
Slavery 'Law and Order" (!) Convention, who, on
being asked what were the objects of the Convention,
who, and what was done realied by one of their number. and what was done, replied by one of their number,
"That it was to sound the people and see if they were
"willing to stand by the laws and have them enforced.

"We have agreed to do so."

Judge Schuyler asked him, "What will you do with us if we co not obey these laws!"

"We will kill you!" says a second Delegate.

"No-no," respected the fermer; "we will do no such thirg; but we will look upon you as traiters to the country and the Constitution!"

The Judge said: "We regard these laws as infamous, violating the Constitution, and we will trample them noder our feet."

them under our feet."

Dr. Johnson says: "I dont wish to discuss this question with you here, and will not do it; but we'll meet you any other time."

Delegate, (No. 2), rather excited, "You wish to draw my friend into a discussion here. You ask what we will to if you do not obey the laws. We will kill you and light your souls to hell with the flames of your dwellings?"

The Judge rouled it We your dwillings."

The Judge replied, "We have heard braggadooles before;" adding, "you have used very uncivil language, whereas we have treated you as a gentleman."

The Delegate much excited, called the Judge of

The Delegate much excised, cause in busy will be in the busy will be in the busy of the property of the busy of the property of the busy o

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Representatives of the New-York Fire Desctment, consisting of two delegates from each cempany in the city, met last evening at the S uyvesant Institute, Broadway—Mr. Tinscale, President, in the chair. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Arnual Report was read by the Secretary, from which we learn that the Treasurer bad remaining which we lear that the Pressurer bad remaining in his tar as last year a beliance of \$1,721.02, since which time he has received from various sources, the sum of \$24,211.83, which, in the aggregate, amounts to \$25,022.85, out of which there has been expended, for who was persions, relief to sick and disabled fireman, Arc., the sum of \$24,894.40; reinvested \$1,000—leaving a balance ceposite in the Butchers and Drovers. Bank to the credit of the Fire Dapartment Fand er. Bank to the credit of the Fire Department Fund of \$38 15. The permane t fund (including trust and special trust (unds) new amounts to \$93 750, in vested as follows: \$93,500 on bond and mortgage, and \$250 in Menhattan Bank stock. This large expenditure has

been occasioned by a variety of circumstances. Prominent among them was the unexampled severity and protracted curation of the past Winter, and the depression of nearly all kinds of business, causing great distrets, and multiplying the number of applicants for aid in a ratio unprecedented in the history of the Fire Department. This year, owing to the numerally heavy expenditure, the Trustees have been unable to increase the Permanent Fund. Since the last Annual Report three members of the Department, while in the voluntary exercise of their duties and impelled by the noblest of impulces, have lost their lives in defonding the property of our citizens. pulses, have lost their lives in defending the property of our citizens.

The School Committee of the Board, upon whem develves the duty of distributing shoes, and such other assistance as may be required, to the children of firstmen attencing the public schools, have distributed among these children and the widows of firemen, 1,663 pairs of shoes—a much larger number than in any previous year. Beside this, there have been distributed 320 uns of coal. The report states that the sum of \$3.956 34 was realized from the Firemen's Ball last Winter.

The report alludes to the badge or fire cap required by law to be worn by firemen at fires and prohibiting any but firemen from wearing them, and complains that the police do not carry out the ordinance in that

After the reading of the report, an election of officers for the ensuing year was entered into, which re-

wilted as follows:
William D. Wade, President; John S. Belober,
Vice-President; David Milliken, Secretary; John S.
Giles, (relected.) Treasurer; David Thiel, Collecter; Albert J. Delatour, James Kelly, John G. Watkine, Trustees.

The President having declared the result of the election, the meeting adjourned about 12 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The house last right was splendid, double any on of the season. The prospect, therefore, is brighten-ing. The opera was the Trovatore, and it was well received. Med La Grange was greeted with customary eminent approval. Med. Nantier Didice, who made her first appearance in the gypesy part, charmed the audience by the purity of her voice and the excellence of her execution Amodio particularly dis tinguished bimself. Brignoil did very nicely. The artists were called before the curtain three tim

THE MARSH CHILDREN AT THE BROADWAY THEA-TER —This company made a most favorable impression in their performance last evening. We have seldom seen an audience more evidently agreeably astenished, or more enthusiastic in their expressions of gratification. In the personations of these children we miss, to a very great extent the purely mechanical, parrotlike repetition of uncomprehensed words, and the studied and artificial attitudes so painfully per ceptible in a lother infanti'e thespians we have ever had the fortune to witness. From the fact that the had the fortune to pieces chosen are adapted to their understanding and abilities, their readition of the various parts is accesearily natural and agreeable. The fairy extravaganza Beauty and the Beast," was a very beautiful performance, marred only by a number of somic abortcomings. Those parents who wish to give the little people a rest holiday treat should take them to the Broadway. We predict for the Infant Wonders a